

This fall-as every fall-we not only have to plan for a new version of seasonal influenza, but in addition, another potentially serious strain, the 2009 H1N1 virus.

We first saw the new H1N1 virus in the U.S. last April, but the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) continue to report higher than normal levels of flu-like illness and H1N1 outbreaks in some parts of the country. That's very unusual at this time of year.

CDC estimates so far we've had more than 1 million cases of H1N1 in the United States. Similar to seasonal flu, the symptoms of H1N1 include fever, cough, sore throat, stuffy nose, achiness, headache, chills and fatigue.

Sometimes H1N1 causes diarrhea and vomiting. Just like seasonal flu, it can be severe and potentially deadly.

H1N1 can be dangerous for a person with an underlying medical condition-such as asthma or diabetes-or if you're pregnant. So far, it's been most contagious among children and young adults age six months to 24 years, and scientists believe the virus could worsen with the arrival of a new school year. But if we prepare for the virus, it does not have to.

Some of these precautions are simple and personal. Make it a routine to wash your hands often with soap and water. Cough into a tissue, not in your hands.

If you're feeling sick, stay at home, and start planning now in the event that one of your children gets the flu.

And ask yourself these questions: If you work, have you made arrangements for child care?

Have you talked with your employer about what to do in case you need to be out?

Some preparation is community-wide. If you're an employer, now is the time to plan to meet your objectives with a reduced staff. You do not want an employee who is ill to spread flu in the workplace.

If you're a medical provider, don't risk being overloaded and overburdened. An outbreak will not only bring people who have H1N1 into hospitals and doctors' offices-you'll also see the "worried well."

Plan now to deal with the influx of patients that could come with an outbreak.

At the national level, scientists at the National Institutes of Health, the CDC, and the Food and Drug Administration are working with vaccine manufacturers to make sure that an H1N1 vaccine is not only safe, but that the virus is not changing in ways that would reduce a vaccine's impact. They expect to have a vaccine ready this fall.

If you want more information, please visit www.flu.gov. The site provides guidance to prepare for, prevent, and respond to an outbreak.

It includes checklists and fact sheets that will help families and others make sure they are prepared.

In addition, check out the Georgia Department of Public Health's H1N1 website by clicking [here](#).

There, you'll find the most up-to-date information on confirmed cases in Georgia, what the state is doing to combat the virus, and how you can put together your family's Emergency Plan and Kit.

As always, you can always feel free to visit my website, <http://www.barrow.house.gov>, or contact my office toll-free at 1-866-890-6236.

